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號四十八零千八萬一第

日七十二月三年辰丙

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 29th, 1916.

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號九十二月四年五國民華中

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SINKIANG.

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Apr. 29th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Moji, Victoria, B.C.
(Canada, United States, South
America and United Kingdom
via Vancouver), at 10.30 a.m.,
per s.s. MONTAGUE.
Apr. 29th.—Philippine Islands, Japan via
Moji, Victoria, B.C., Tacoma
and United Kingdom via
Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s.
MEXICO MARU.
May 2nd.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per s.s. ANNU.
May 5th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, & de-
laid, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt and Europe, at
11 a.m., per s.s. NAMUR.
May 7th.—Straits, India, Colombo, Dur-
ban, Cape Town, Tenerife and
United Kingdom, at 9 a.m.,
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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.	7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "	10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "	11.00 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
11.00 " " 12.00 p.m.	" " " "	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
12.00 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " "	1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " "	" " " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " " "	5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " " "	6.00 " " 7.00 " "	" " " "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " " "	7.00 " " 8.10 " "	" " " "
3.00 " " 4.00 p.m.	" " " "		
4.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	Every Half-Hour.		
9.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.		
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.		
11.45 " " 12.00 a.m.	" " " "		
12.00 " " 1.00 a.m.	" " " "		
1.00 a.m. to 5.00 " "	" " " "		
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " " "		
6.00 " " 7.00 " "	" " " "		
7.00 " " 8.10 " "	" " " "		

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Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 23 " 23 " 23 " 23 " 23 "
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Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. 75

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11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.
3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.

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in writing for permission to do so to the Captain
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least
48 hours before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and
occupation of the applicant, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
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Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. 77

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Hongkong 24th April, 1914. [618]

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1st February, 1915. [31]

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HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS.

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THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance,
\$12 per annum. Postage
\$2 to any part of
the World.

GERMAN WOMEN IN LONDON.

ABSURD CHARGES OF ILL- TREATMENT.

FOREIGN OFFICE DENIAL.

The Foreign Office issues a complete re-
futation of 26 absurd charges made by the
German Government that German women
and children have been ill-treated in Eng-
land. The charges all refer either to trivial
or to wholly imaginary events, and they
are based in most cases upon the evidence
of undesirable characters. The Foreign
Office, while refuting the charges in de-
tail, points out that the number in all only
26, though 7,000 men, women, and children
have returned to Germany and Austria,
and that over 18,400 Germans and Austrians
applied during May, June, and July of
last year for leave to remain in the
United Kingdom. The statement is as
follows:—

The British Government has received,
through diplomatic channels, a communica-
tion from the German Government covering
26 affidavits relating to the treatment of
German women and children in England
since the outbreak of the war. These
affidavits are by German subjects who have
returned from England to Germany, and
whose evidence has been collected by the
German authorities; in 10 out of the 26
cases the depositions were taken by an
examining magistrate, who appears to have
been specially stationed at the frontier sta-
tion of Goch with a view, doubtless, to
eliciting from returning Germans the
wished-for account of their treatment in the
United Kingdom.

The Home Office has caused careful in-
vestigations to be made, as to all the occur-
rences mentioned in the affidavits, and has
discovered nothing which would lead it in
any way to modify or withdraw the contra-
diction issued in September, 1915, in
an article in the *National Zeitung*, in
which, among other ludicrous misstate-
ments, it was alleged that German women
and children in England were exposed to
the fury of the mob whenever they ven-
tured out of doors, and pursued even to
bloodshed by the hatred of the English
people.

Up to the date of the sinking of the
Lusitania (May 7th, 1915), with the excep-
tion of one or two local incidents of no
serious importance, no German man, woman,
or child was injured in person or
property, and at that date no less than
28,000 adult German men and women were
living unmolested by the people in the
Metropolitan Police district alone.

THE "LUSITANIA" OUTBURST.
After the sinking of the *Lusitania* there
was (and the British Government has never
sought to deny it) a spontaneous outburst
of popular feeling which, especially in the
working-class quarters of London and
Liverpool, led to regrettable manifestations.
These manifestations were repressed with
the full police force at the disposal of the
authorities. No German man, woman, or
child was seriously injured, but in sup-
pressing the disturbances, injuries were
received by 107 ordinary and special con-
stable, and 800 persons were arrested and
charged with offences.

The view taken of these occurrences by
the authorities may be illustrated by the
remarks made at the North London Police
Court. [See *Hackney and Kingsland*
Gazette, 14th May, 1915, p. 5] by the magis-
trate before whom some 20 of the rioters
were charged. He said: "You are not
furthering the interests of your country
by behaving in this way. It is not patriot-
ism. It is the very opposite. In one way
or another it must be put a stop to."

Popular investigations of this kind, as
the German Emperor intimates to the
British Ambassador when the Berlin mob
outbreak of war attacked the British
Embassy in Berlin, are indications of the
feelings of the people as to the action of
the foreign power which has provoked
them, and deplorable though they may be,
cannot wholly be left out of account by the
authors of the policy which was exemplified
in the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

The 26 cases produced by the German
Government turn out upon investigation to
afford no basis for the wholesale fabrica-
tions which have been founded upon them.
They fall naturally into two groups—

11 cases prior to date to the sinking of
the *Lusitania* and the other 15 cases
connected with that event. Of the group
unconnected with the *Lusitania* one is a
complaint that a German boy at school was
once hit by one of the other children and
came home with a black eye. An event of
this kind, one which occurs at every school
in times of peace, is too trivial for serious
answer, but it is worth mentioning as an
indication of the state of mind of those who
launch indictments against the British
people.

For other cases of this earlier group
unconnected with the *Lusitania* one case for
comment. The first is the statement of a
servant who alleges that she was assaulted
by her employer and struck in the region
of the heart so that she fainted. On in-
quiry it appears that the woman was dis-
missed by her employer for striking a
fellow-servant on the head with a glass
bottle. She subsequently made an appeal
to her employer to be taken back to her
service in which she professes her sorrow
for all that had happened.

The second is a case, specially insisted
upon by the German Government, where a
woman named Anna Mücke has made an
affidavit complaining that she and her
husband were detained in prison for three
months and treated like criminals. The
facts are that this woman and her husband
were criminals who were sentenced at
Lambeth Police Court on October 25, 1914,
to three months' hard labour for keeping a
brothel, and were expelled from the country
at the end of their sentence as undesir-
ables. During her imprisonment the woman
addressed a petition to the Home
Secretary asking that she might be allowed
to remain a little longer in England after
the termination of her sentence to arrange
her affairs, but making no mention of the
alleged shortage of milk in prison, which
is one of the grievances specially insisted
upon in her affidavit.

The third case is that of a well-dressed
German man, aged between 25 and 30, who
is said to have been trampled to death in
Piccadilly by a crowd who were engaged
in stopping the traffic and assaulting with
sticks persons returning from theatres who
were suspected of being Germans. The
whole of this incident is purely imaginary.
No such crowds gathered in Piccadilly,
and no German or any other person was
trampled to death or otherwise killed by

a crowd on that or any other evening in
Piccadilly or any other London street. The
woman who is responsible for this remark-
able invention of an incident said to have
taken place in Piccadilly the day after
the declaration of war has been identified
as a prostitute and vendor of literature of a
questionable character who left her book-
shop without paying her rent some little
time before the outbreak of war.

Similarly, where in the fourth case the
affidavit declares that on August 6 a Ger-
man girl was beaten by a mob in Regent
street, it has been found upon inquiry that
the event is wholly fictitious and that the
deponent, a woman who is described as a
ballet-dancer, left her address on August
6, 1914.

Lastly, there is a statement of a Dr. Buse,
made apparently in order to support the
German Government's assertion that Ger-
man women were reduced "to want and
starvation" to the effect that a child of three
months old of a Belgian or German mother
who had married a German died of starva-
tion at the German Hospital. This story
is untrue. After some difficulty the case
has been identified as that of a Mrs. Leo-
pold, a Belgian woman married to a Ger-
man. The child was born in June, 1914;
Mrs. Leopold was told when it was born
that it was not likely to live; in October
it was brought to the hospital suffering
from pneumonia, and it died on November
2. Mrs. Leopold was a very poor woman,
the mother of five other children under 12
years of age. At the time of the child's
death she was receiving 20s. 6d. a week
from the Society of Friends of Foreigners
in Distress, together with two loaves of
bread a day and a hundredweight of coal
a week. It is outrageous that the death
of this unhappy child, in English law a
British subject, should be made the founda-
tion of a charge of anti-German brutality.

A more serious case is one reported from
Cardiff, where at the outbreak of war, in
the confusion occasioned by the collection
of numbers of German ships and their com-
panies in the docks, a German sea-captain's
wife was by an error charged with an
offence against the Aliens Restriction Order,
and held for two days in police custody,
and afterwards confined for two nights and
a day in prison as a person awaiting trial.
As soon as the facts were reported to the
Home Office instructions were given for
her release, and she was allowed to leave
for Bristol. While she was in police
custody the police station's rooms were
put at her disposal, and as regards the
prison, she herself said "they had been
very nice and kind to her" there.

The two complaints of ill-treatment of
the wives or relations of German sea-captains
at Sunderland and Grangemouth,
trivial in themselves, are in fact un-
founded. The remaining two cases not con-
nected with the *Lusitania* (one at Glasgow
and one at Liverpool) are trifling charges of
petty annoyances not worthy in themselves
of serious discussion. One of them (an
allegation that offensive missiles were
thrown in Liverpool in December, 1914,
at German passengers returning from the
Cameroon) has, however, already done duty
in the neutral press. It is enough to ob-
serve as to this story that the pastor of
the German church at Liverpool who met
and accompanied the German party on their
journey through that city informed a re-
presentative of the Liverpool Press that he
knew nothing of the incident.

THE SECOND GROUP OF CASES.
The second group consists of 15 cases con-
nected with the *Lusitania* rioting. It is
alleged that in one case a murder was com-
mitted, but in only two other cases is it
suggested that the injuries received were
of sufficient seriousness to need removal
to a hospital. The case of the supposed
murder is an interesting study in German
views of evidence when it is desired to dis-
credit a hostile country.

A man described as Dr. Edgar Engel
(he was in fact a doctor's assistant and not
a medical practitioner) reports that a baker
was brought into the German Hospital and
told the deponent in the presence of
one Stahl, described as an interpreter, that
the crowd had broken into his (the baker's)
shop in Dalsion, wounded him in the arm,
dragged his wife about by the hair of her
head, and killed his child with a bread-
knife. The name of the baker is not given,
nor the location of his shop. On inquiry
at the German Hospital it appears that
Engel was a patient at the hospital in
April and May, 1915, suffering from mor-
phinism and neurasthenia. Stahl was not
an interpreter, but a patient, who died in
November, 1915. No case of wound was
treated in May, 1915, in the in-department
of the German Hospital. The incident of a
woman said to have been dragged by the
hair seems to relate to an attack made on
the wife of a British subject, while as to
the tale of the murder of the child, no such
incident was ever reported to the police or
to the local Press, no inquiry was held,
and the whole story is a mere invention.
Before the war it would not have been
credible that a civilized Government should
be ready to accept second-hand hearsay
evidence without any particular of date or
persons as sufficient to prove a charge of
this gravity.

Without going into details of the other
stories it may be observed generally that
it is admitted in four cases by the Germans
that the police gave protection and assis-
tance to German women, and that 107 in-
juries already mentioned as received by
the Metropolitan Police in the execution
of their duty are the best evidence as to
the part which they took during the riots.
In one case that of Kuhn, where a Ger-
man man and woman complained to the
police of an assault by a known individual,
the police-inspector was keenly desirous to
secure the punishment of the assailant and
strongly advised the man to take the neces-
sary steps in that direction. The police
were anxious to make an example of the
assailant and offered to arrest him, but the
German refused to take proceedings. This
is one of the cases to which special atten-
tion is drawn by the German Government.

More convincing, however, than any de-
tails of the execution of the particular in-
stances brought forward by the German
Government are the broad facts, first, that
although some 7,000 men, women, and
children have returned to Germany and
Austria the actual cases of alleged ill-
usage deposed to are no more than 26 in
number; and second, that over 18,400 Ger-
mans and Austrians, men over military
age, and women, applied to the Home
Secretary in May, June, and July, 1915,
to be allowed to remain in the United
Kingdom. In over 15,000 cases these re-
quests, after careful examination of the
circumstances, were granted, and those
whose requests were refused departed in

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. B. T. D. Boothby, of the Canton-
Hankow Railway, and family have left
for Home and Siberia. Mr. Boothby is
going to offer his services to the Army.

Capt. A. V. Valentini, formerly of
Shanghai, is at present serving in command
of His Majesty's Fleet Messenger *Tit*, in
the Mediterranean, and whilst in this
vessel holds a temporary commission in the
R.N.R. The *Tit* has been chased twice
by hostile submarines, but has managed so
far to evade "Fritz" and show him a
clean pair of heels.

The death has occurred, from wounds
received in France, of 2nd-Lieut. Archibald
Alexander Macdonald, of the Cameron
Highlanders. Lieutenant Macdonald was a
Shanghai "boy" and was for two years
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Inter-
national Swimming Club, a member of the
Recreation Club, an excellent bowler, and
a keen footballer. He was wounded at the
great battle of Loos and was laid up in
consequence for two months. He returned to
the trenches, however, on March 7th,
only to be struck down a second time. Mr.
Macdonald, about twenty-five years of
age and for five years held the post of
assistant clerk in H. M. Supreme Court
for China.

STRIKE AT HARROW.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR MASTER RESIGNS.

A "strike" among the boys of Harrow
School, who had a conscientious objection
to being taught by Mr. G. A. Sutherland,
who, in turn, has a conscientious objection
to performing any kind of military service,
ended with the resignation of the master, Mr.
Sutherland, who teaches mathematics and
physics, applied at the local tribunal for
exemption from military service on conscien-
tious grounds. He stated that he objected
to joining the R.A.M.C. because its main
purpose was to keep the maximum number of
men in the firing line. The boys heartily
day for the first time of these views and steps
were taken to organise a protest. When Mr.
Sutherland, who takes the "Army class" in
mathematics, met his first form things were
very unsettled. A note pinned on his desk
read: "The man who takes this class is a
'funk,' and several boys arrived with quill
pens made of big white feathers.

A form of older boys who were due to take
a lesson in the afternoon "cut" it in a body
and sent a protest to the headmaster, in
which they stated that "the boys of Harrow,
one of the leading public schools, object to
being prepared for the Army by a master
who objects to going into the R.A.M.C." This
protest, was signed by the "Army
class" by all the monitors and by the thirty
leading boys of the school.

The first afternoon class was a blank. A
later class for younger boys was attended,
but there was much "ragging," and at the
end the boys refused to "cap" the master
according to custom.

Mr. Sutherland, who was a temporary
master engaged last December, tendered his
resignation to the headmaster.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

SECTION PARADES.
At 5.45 p.m. sharp at Central (C), St.
Joseph's College (J), or Water Police
(W.P.), Uniform, caps and covers.
Monday, May 1st.—Sections 9 and 10 at
C.
Tuesday, May 2nd.—Section 1 at C, Sec-
tion 2 at W.P.
Wednesday, May 3rd.—Sections 5 and 6 at
C.
Thursday, May 4th.—Sections 7 and 8 at
J, Sections 3 and 4 at C.
Friday, May 5th.—Sections 11 and 12 at
C.
Company Commanders are ordered to attend
and supervise the parade of their re-
spective Sections.
Equipment officers are similarly ordered
to attend these and all future Section
parades until satisfied that their men
are properly fitted with complete
summer uniform.

SECTIONS 13 AND 14.
These Sections will parade at Central
Station in Uniform with helmets as
follows:—
Saturday, April 29th.—2.30 p.m.
Tuesday, May 2nd.—5.20 p.m.
Friday, May 5th.—5.20 p.m.

ROUTE MARCH.
All ranks and units will parade at the
Queen's Statue, Chater Road, at 9
p.m. sharp on Friday, May 5th. Uni-
form with helmets. Sections 11 and
12 will also attend.

UNIFORM REGULATIONS.
Black Boots (not shoes) must be worn by
all P.-es, in uniform. White Boots
must be worn by all Sergeants and
Senior ranks.
Members of all ranks are forbidden to
indulge in "joy-riding" when in
Police Uniform.

F. C. JENKIN.

D.S.P. (R.)

LORD SELBORNE ON LORD DERBY.

To a deputation of Midland farmers Lord
Selborne said farmers had got into a state of
panic by paying more attention to Lord
Derby and local tribunals than to himself
and the Board of Agriculture. The difference
between his position and that of Lord Derby
was that while he himself was a member of
the Government and spoke on behalf of the
Government, Lord Derby—great as was his
influence and great as was the work he had
accomplished—frequently spoke for himself.
It was the duty of farmers to utilise every
acre of land for the production of food.

Many instances only with the greatest
reluctance and after repeated entreaties to
the British authorities not to be obliged to
return from British to German sur-
roundings. Except for special reasons,
such as suspicion of espionage, etc., no
German women have been detained in the
United Kingdom against their will.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINTED.

1.—Private J. C. Ferguson joined the
Corps on 27th April, 1915, is allotted
Corps No. 1907, and is posted to
Strecher Bear's Section.

10 PDR. GUN PRACTICE, 30TH INSTANT.
2.—Reference Corps Order No. 4, dated
27th April, the following N.C.O. and
men will parade, at 8.45 a.m., for
plaque duty:—Acting-Corporal A.
J. J. Martin, Bomb. M. Baildon,
Guinness C. H. Railton, Farmer, and
Roecker.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for Saturday, 29th instant:—
7 a.m. Signalling Section, "A" and
"B" Classes, Practice at Head-
quarters.
2.30 p.m. One N.C.O. and 4 gunners
of Artillery Battery at Headquar-
ters, as detailed in Corps Order No.
4, dated 27th April 1916.

PARADES FOR NEXT WEEK.

On the same days as this week, except
Sents Co., who will parade as fol-
lows:—
Monday, 1st May, 5.30 p.m.—No. 2 Section,
Squad drill, etc., at Headquarters.
Wednesday, 3rd May, 5.30 p.m.—No. 3 Sec-
tion, Squad drill, etc., at Headquar-
ters.
Thursday, 4th May, 5.30 p.m.—No. 4 Sec-
tion, Squad drill, etc., at Headquar-
ters.
Friday, 5th May, 5.30 p.m.—No. 1 Sec-
tion, Squad drill, etc., at Headquar-
ters.
Dress: Drill order.

DETAIL.

4.—On duty to-night: Scout Company.
On duty to-morrow night: Scouts Co.
Orderly Officer: Lieut. Rees.
A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt.
Adjutant H.K.V.C.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C. H.K.V.C.

DETAIL.

On duty till the morning of Friday, 5th
May: H.K.V.C.
Next for duty: "A" Co. H.K.V.R.
Orderly Officer: Lieut. Thornhill.
PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,
5TH MAY.

Monday, 1st May:—
Recruits on the Cricket Ground under
drill instructor Sergeant Oxbercy, at
5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington
Barracks under Lieut. Thornhill, at
5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.
Mounted Section on the Polo Ground,
at 5.30 p.m. under Sergeant G. C.
Moxon. Uniform to be worn.
N.C.O. class of instruction on the
Cricket Ground, at 6 p.m. Dress:
Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 2nd May:—
"A" Co. on the road outside the Law
Courts, at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill
order.

Wednesday, 3rd May:—
Recruits on the Cricket Ground under
drill instructor Sergeant Oxbercy, at
5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.
Signalling Section at Volunteer Head-
quarters at 5.15 p.m. Uniform to be
worn.
N.C.O. class of instruction on the
Cricket Ground at 6 p.m. Dress:
Clean fatigue.

Thursday, 4th May:—
Recruits on the Cricket Ground under
drill instructor Sergeant Oxbercy, at
5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.
Machine Gun Section at Wellington
Barracks under Lieut. Thornhill, at
5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.
Mounted Section on the Polo Ground,
at 5.30 p.m. under Sergeant G. C.
Moxon. Uniform to be worn.

Friday, 5th May:—
"B" Co. Kowloon Dock and Taikoo
Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30
p.m.; remainder on the road outside
the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m. Dress:
Drill order.
Signalling Section at Volunteer Head-
quarters at 5.15 p.m. Uniform to be
worn.

Saturday, 6th May, nil.

SIGNALING SECTION—FIELD EXERCISES.

The Signalling Section will parade for
field exercises on Sunday, 30th April,
on the Cricket Ground, at 8.30 a.m.
Kowloon residents will fall in at Old
Kowloon City Pier at 9.15 a.m. Dress:
Uniform; topees to be worn. Mess-
bags and message forms to be carried.
Field glasses will be carried.

REVERSION.

On and after Monday, 1st May, Topees
will be worn throughout the day and
on all parades until further notice.
G. K. H. BRUTTON, Capt.
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

WAR NEWS.

ITALIAN REPRISALS.

The Italian Government, which in June
last issued a decree providing for the
confiscation of enemy vessels by way of reprisal
should the enemy bombard undefended towns
or destroy unarmed merchantmen, has now
extended this decree to cases where the enemy
destroys merchantmen armed for defence.

JUDGES OLD CLOTHES.

A lesson in war-time economy was given
by Judge Clerk in Shoreditch, London
County Court, when James Mace, a relative
of John Mace, the boxer, applied for payment
out of £100 standing to his credit for com-
pensation "to buy clothes."
Judge Clerk: "However are you going to
spend £100 on clothes? Are you aware that
one of the principal war don'ts is 'Don't
buy clothes; wear your old ones' (holding
up the edge of the sleeve of his own coat).
Look at that; wear your old clothes, and
don't be ashamed to, in war time. I am
quite sure you couldn't tell me how old my
coat is."

The subscribers to the prizes fund were:

Mrs. Bonnar; Mrs. Butterfield; Mr. Churchill; Mr. A. G. Copping; Mr. Dealy; Mr. Dunbar; Mrs. Dunbar; Mr. Graham; Mr. A. W. Grant; Mrs. W. Humphreys; Mrs. O. J. Ellis; Mrs. M. Humphreys; Mrs. Main; Mr. Messer; Mrs. Miller; Mr. Ralph; Mr. T. E. Pearce; Mr. J. A. Young; Messrs. Lane and Crawford.

THE ROLE OF AMMUNITION

achieved a considerable success in increasing their production, although the Germans did not know the exact extent. The production of the Russians should not be underestimated either. He knew the Pott works from personal experience and was able to judge Russia's capacity in respect. Even if Russia's munition production was not by a long way sufficient for the requirements of modern wars, the Russians had not shot their last bolt by any means. The quality of American munitions, which had been very bad in the beginning, had lately improved.

NORMAN MCGREGOR LOWE
Long Live the King!

NORMAN MCGREGOR LOWE
Long Live the King!

NORMAN MCGREGOR LOWE
Long Live the King!

The fact that the title chemist had been identified in this country, along all European countries, with the craft pharmacy was responsible for much of the confusion existing in the public mind.

[39] Hongkong, 25th February, 1916.

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANSAARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1915.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

ANYONE owing money to, or having claims against, the Estate of Capt. W. H. MILLET, 74th Punjab (deceased), should submit them to the President, Committee of Adjustment, 74th Punjab, on or before 31st May, 1916, after which date no claims can be entertained.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1916. [629]

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WITH REFERENCE to my former notice, to the effect that I would not be responsible for any DEBTS incurred by my wife; I wish it to be understood that I unreservedly withdraw that notice, and same would never have been inserted, but for a serious misunderstanding, for which I alone am to blame. My wife has perfect liberty to pledge my credit to any extent, she may deem advisable.
J. J. STUBBINGS.
Hongkong, April 29th, 1916. [631]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 6th May, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st May to the 20th May, inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1916. [630]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Members will be held TODAY (SATURDAY), the 29th April, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1916. [569]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day handed over Charge of the Portuguese Consulate in this Colony to Mr. E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.
JOSE C. de OBALDIA,
Consul for Panama.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1916. [622]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1911 AND 1913, and
IN THE MATTER OF THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 188 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 that the FINAL WINDING-UP MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators, St. George's Building, Chater Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of having the account of the Liquidators showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such Meeting and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators.
Dated 20th April, 1916.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators. [601]

54% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916 for Rbls. 2,000,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION to the above LOAN will be opened from 25th March till 5th May inclusively.
The Price of issue is 95%.
The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxation.
The Loan is redeemable at par on 1st February 1926, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.
Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August, Russian style. As interest on the above loan runs from 1st/14th February, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.
The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above-named loan.
Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.
Payment may also be made in Roubles.
Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.
40% only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.
The Bank is also ready to give any facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrip.
G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
Hongkong, 30th March, 1916. [490]

FOR SALE.

RICHMOND HOUSE, No. 145, Barker Road.
Also,
"DUNOTTAR," No. 81, Aberdeen Road.
HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors. [371]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings, HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
No. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK, GOUDONNS, at WATSON.
Nos. 1-2 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [32]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of \$7.00 and BONUS of \$2.00 per Share declared at the Forty-seventh Meeting of Shareholders held on 15th Day will be Payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1916.
Shareholders are requested to apply to the Office of the Company for Warrants.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1916. [624]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 4, Connaught Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of May, 1916, at Noon, when the proposed Resolution which has been passed as an Extraordinary Resolution at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 18th day of April, 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:
"That the name of the Company be changed to 'BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.'"
Dated this 18th day of April, 1916.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [593]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction:
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, the 2nd and 3rd May, 1916, at 10 A.M. each day, at H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and Kowloon Depot,
12 Coal Lighters from 50 to 150 Tons, Steam Launches (Hull only), Steam Cutters complete, and
OLD AND SURPLUS STORES, Comprising:
Old and Surplus Naval Stores: Fan Engines, Boilers complete, 20 and 50 Tons; Boiler with Mountings, Propellers, Type-writer, Shanghai Baths, Canvas and Leather Hoses, Stage-lashings, Coir Cordage, Paper-stuff, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Bending Lamps, Boats, Oars, Fir, Carpet, Rugs, Blankets, Tables, Bookcases, Cabin Wardrobe, Cupboards, Mirror, Electric Cable, Firewood, Old Iron and Steel, Old Metal, Mineral, Rapeseed and Olive Oil, &c., &c.
OLD AND SURPLUS GENERAL STORES: Seamen's Clothing, Blankets, Officers' Mess Traps (a quantity of Electro-plated articles and Table Linen) Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Oak Staves, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE:—As detailed in the Catalogue.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1916. [613]

PUBLIC AUCTION

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES

situate at
Huge Plot in the Colony of Hongkong, and being KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 83 and KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 1178, to be sold

IN ONE LOT

ON THURSDAY,

the 4th day of May, 1916, at 3 o'clock p.m.,
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer,
at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:
All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Hung Hom in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office respectively as KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 83 and KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 1178. Kowloon Marine Lot No. 83 contains an area of 139,800 SQUARE FEET and is held for the term of 75 years from the 16th May, 1904 (renewable for another term of 75 years), created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 11th day of October, 1903, and made between His late Majesty King Edward VII. of the one part and DONALD MACDONALD and JOHN WILKIE of the other part subject to the payment of the Crown rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants therein reserved and contained.
Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1178 is situate on the North-west side of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 83 and contains an area of 27,073 SQUARE FEET and is held for the term of 75 years from the 16th May, 1904 (renewable for another term of 75 years), created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 18th April, 1911, and made between His Majesty King George V. of the one part and the said Donald Macdonald and John Wilkie of the other part subject to the payment of the Crown rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants therein reserved and contained.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be had from:
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
and
MR. LEO D'ALMADA E. CASTRO,
Old Supreme Court Building,
—Vendors' Solicitors,
and also from
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1916. [614]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [622]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"MODREENAGH EAST," 41, PEAK, Garden, 5 minutes from Tram.
Rent \$150.00 inclusive.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS. [621]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, Seven Living Rooms, etc., with Garden.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
90, Bonham Road. [607]

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TELEPHONE 516.

DEATH.
MACDONALD.—Died of wounds, on April 17th, ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD, 2nd Lieutenant, 4th Cameron Highlanders, eldest son of Mrs. T. MACDONALD, and the late T. MACDONALD, H.B.M. Supreme Court of China.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 29th APRIL, 1916.

THE CHINESE AND PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

At a time when the political outlook in China is overcast and "old China hands" are inclined to affirm that progress in Cathay is impossible, it is a relief to be able to derive a little comfort from the rising generation. "Straws show which way the wind blows." The appearance of a youthful Chinese as challenger in the Hongkong Tennis Tournament might not strike a new arrival to the Colony as a very remarkable fact. He would argue that climatic conditions in the Far East are much more favourable to the Oriental than to the Westerner. Moreover, he would see two large athletic grounds—one at the East end and the other at the West end of the Colony—devoted to the playing of tennis, cricket, &c., among the Chinese, and he would point out that in Great Britain the students of the Universities have always been amongst the most prominent competitors in all forms of sport. Many of them, while yet undergraduates, have represented their country in international matches. Consequently, he would not be at all surprised to find that No. 52 Kwong appeared as challenger for the tennis championship of this Colony. Indeed, he would probably at once agree with the prophecy frequently heard during the last few days that in the course of time it will be rather a rarity to see a European in the line of the tennis tournament. In order to give the new arrival some idea of the real significance of the changed outlook of the young Chinese, we should have to take him to converse with some of the older generation, from whom he

would learn that the only "sport" which they cultivated in youth was a languid walk, with a bird in a cage as a companion. Even now there are probably fewer than five thousand Chinese who indulge in any vigorous form of outdoor exercise involving rapidity of movement such as tennis. It seems probable that this particular game is more popular with the Chinese in Hongkong than in the Treaty Ports, though in Shanghai and other centres the physical culture of the coming generation is by no means neglected. Two or three years ago, it will be remembered, a youthful local aspirant, the son of the Hon. Mr. WEI YUK, C.M.G., won the lawn tennis tournament for China in the Olympic games held in Peking. Several Britons who are eager to see the Chinese cultivate athletics have watched the tennis tournament at the Chinese Recreation Ground, and the general opinion amongst them seems to be that there are about half-a-dozen of young Chinese who, if not actually as good as No. 52 Kwong, closely approach his form. Those who have known the Chinese for many years must feel almost a shock when they reflect upon these matters. How different the outlook of these young men from that of their fathers at their present age! It is only seven or eight years ago that the idea of a recreation-ground for the Chinese in Hongkong was brought forward. Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, as Governor of the Colony, wholly sympathised with it. The late Sir KAI HO KAI seemed, at first, to experience some difficulty in persuading his wealthy fellow-countrymen of the advantages of making such provision. In the end, however, the necessary money was obtained, and during the last two or three years young Chinese have played some of the best tennis in the Colony, at tennis, cricket, and football, and shown a creditable degree of promise in athletic sports.

When we contemplate the poor physique so frequently seen among the Orientals we must instinctively sympathise with anything which will lead to an improvement. The old style of education in China, with its human system of examination cells, has gone, and the new education, which includes a knowledge, however slight, of the body and of nature, is producing a new type. At present only a fractional percentage of the inhabitants of Cathay are privileged to obtain the benefits of this new life. But the day will come when the new life will be general. We do not wish to see some east-west system of automatic education such as that which has had a pernicious influence in Germany introduced into China. Rather, we would have the cultivation of the spirit of the true sportsman. But China is suffering from what the Americans call "lack of team work." The new movement will take years to bear fruit, but we have the most sincere sympathy with anything which will encourage the Chinese to appreciate the full value of open-air sports and pastimes.

We cannot close this subject without a word of praise for our own countrymen. The Germans are astounded that officers and privates should play together in the same team at cricket. They simply do not understand us. As the well-known cricketer, Mr. J. S. JACKSON, said in the House of Commons recently, we refuse to play "a dirty game" and we should only make a mess of it if we were bad sportsmen enough to try. Similarly, in this matter of physical prowess, we are willing and eager as a nation to see the best man win. Although on the day's play, the best man won on Wednesday, we wish No. 52 Kwong and any other Chinese aspirants all good luck in future contests, assuring them that if they can cultivate their nerves and muscles so as to win the tennis, or any other local, tournament none will be more ready to congratulate them than the British in the Colony.

A mail for Europe via Siberia goes today at 10.30 a.m.

The annual general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of the general managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., on Saturday, May 6th, at 10 a.m.

Mr. W. J. Carroll, share broker, received the undermentioned quotations from Singapore yesterday:—Malakoffs, 25 sales; Pajamas, \$18.50 sales; Kempas, \$5.50 buyers; Balgownie, \$4.50 buyers; Titis, \$7.00 buyers (all Straits currency).

Three Chinese who had travelled on one of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's steamers from Canton were sentenced to a month's hard labour yesterday by the Magistrate for refusing to pay their fare. The fare is 30 cents, and the men only mustered 5 cents between them.

The half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club will be held today (Saturday) at noon at the offices of the Jockey Club.

The total output of the Kailua Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 15th April, amounted to 63,548 tons and the sales to 71,880 tons.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$25 to the funds of the Hospitals from the Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Co.

The annual tennis match between the Hongkong Cricket Club and the Ladies' Recreation Club will be played on the Cricket ground to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m., after which the prizes won in the Tournament will be presented.

The Union Church Guild will celebrate the Tercentenary of the death of William Shakespeare on Wednesday next. A biographical sketch of the poet's life will be read and selections from his plays will be rendered. The meeting, which begins at 9 p.m., is open to all.

REBEL ACTIVITY IN KWANGTUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, April 29th.
It is reported that there has been heavy fighting at Shek Wan, near Fatsan. The casualties given are 40 odd dead and wounded on each side in the first engagement.

It is also reported that at Fatsan itself a handful of rebels attempted to surprise a military post garrisoned by a company of Lung's soldiers. This assault, it is said, was easily repulsed.

There has been considerable movement of troops from Canton in the direction of Fatsan during the last two days.

The Canton-Samshui train has stopped going beyond Fatsan for the present.

Heavy fighting is reported to have taken place at Saitung, at daybreak this morning.

The 7 a.m. express train to Hongkong, which had already started, was ordered to put back to Canton, when it had covered only a few miles.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

In your issue of last night you reproduce an article headed "China Coast Officers' Threatened Strike." This article says that the threatened strike is a direct result of the aeronautic tendency of freight rates. Allow us to deny this statement. Some weeks ago the China Coast Officers' Guild approached the Companies concerned asking for recognition of the Guild. After waiting a week and receiving no reply, they wrote again and, waited another week, still without reply. When Shipping Companies, treat business communications in this contemptuous manner they are looking for trouble. Captain and Officers are as much entitled to a little common courtesy as any other class of the community.

As to increase of pay, Captains on the coast have received no increase for many years, notwithstanding the continual increase in the price of all commodities. They had intended to make a representation on this subject before the war broke out, but were restrained by patriotic motives. The recent contemptuous treatment which they have received, however, after showing this consideration, has exasperated the men beyond control. Thanking you to insert this—Yours, etc.,
CHINA COAST GUILD.

Hongkong, April 28th, 1916.

STEAMERS COMMANDEERED.

HIGH CHINESE NAVAL OFFICERS FOR SOUTH.

After a stay of several days at Taku, "capturing" merchantmen for the transportation of his troops to Fukien, Admiral Liu Kuan-hsing is reported to have left in his flagship *Huichu* for the South. It is understood that he forcibly took possession of three of the steamers of the China Merchants' Steamship Company, one at Tientsin and two at Chefoo, and secured the necessary ships for his purpose. A report says that the Admiral wired for his own bodyguards, numbering about 100 men, just before he departed. Admiral Tso Chai-hsiang, the Vice-Minister of Navy, and Li Ho, ex-Vice-Minister, have also left Peking for an unknown destination. The movement of these high naval officers is causing a great deal of speculation.—Peking Gazette.

THE WAR.

BRITISH HEAVILY ENGAGED.

CRITICISMS OF MILITARY BILL.

SITUATION IN IRELAND.

GERMAN WARSHIPS' WRETCHED GUNNERY.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FIERCE FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT.

SEVEN ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, April 28th.

Fierce fighting on the British front is described by General Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué, which, besides a successful British raid on German trenches at Carnoy, in which the Germans lost heavily, mentions seven German attacks, on Wednesday evening and Thursday morning. Two attacks in the morning were preceded by gas-clouds and heavy bombardments. All the attacks were repulsed, with severe losses to the enemy. The Germans gained a footing in our trenches at four points, but counter-attacks promptly ejected them.

INTENSE BOMBARDMENT.

PARIS, April 27th.
4.30 p.m.

A communiqué states:—There has been an intense bombardment of the Avocourt redoubt and Poivre Hill. A small enemy attack at Vaux was promptly defeated. There have been the usual cannonades on the rest of the front. A Frenchman killed a German aeroplane in Spincourt Forest.

GERMAN LOSSES AT VERDUN.

LONDON, April 27th.

French estimates place the German losses before Verdun at 280,000 at least.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ACTIVITY ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

PETROGRAD, April 27th.

A communiqué says:—The enemy has been bombarding the Ikukl Bridgehead for weeks past.

There has been continued aircraft activity in the region of Dvinsk. A giant Russian aeroplane dropped bombs behind the German lines, causing fires.

German attempts at an offensive at Baranovitchi were repulsed, and the Russians had the best of a sharp struggle for a village on the Rovno-Kovel Railway.

The Russians dislodged the Turks from a chain of positions in the mountains south of Bitlis.

TURKISH ATTACK REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, April 27th.

A communiqué reports that the Russians repulsed a Turkish attack in the Erzizja district.

THE NEAR EAST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FIGHTING AT KATIA.

WORCESTER YEOMANRY'S DETERMINED STAND.

LONDON, April 27th.

An official supplementary statement concerning the fighting at Katia on the 23rd inst. says that the Gloucester Hussars, and the Warwick and Worcester Yeomanry, who were holding a position at Katia, were attacked by a greatly superior force of Turks, and fell back. Fighting a rearguard action, the Worcesters made a most determined stand, but as their horses were killed they were unable to retire, and a number were captured.

According to prisoners, the enemy consisted of 1,000 Germans and picked Turkish infantry, mounted on camels. The Katia oasis is now clear of the enemy, except a force at Berelab. The Turks paid dearly for the raid. Their losses at Dueder were particularly heavy.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN WARSHIPS' WRETCHED GUNNERY.

RAIDERS HIT REPEATEDLY.

LONDON, April 27th.

Residents of Lowestoft and Yarmouth were much impressed by the wretched gunnery of the Germans. They were awakened by the sound of the guns, and in broad daylight saw five cruisers steaming broadside on ten miles out, firing broadsides. Each ship fired at least ten rounds, and there were altogether 100 shells, including some 12-inchers. Many went completely over the town. The inhabitants sought the most available shelter, many going into the dugouts in their gardens. When the bombardment ceased they flocked to the cliffs, and saw the Germans fleeing, pursued by a British squadron, which firing incessantly at close range, hit the Germans repeatedly. One German monitor staggered, and flame spouted from the funnel of another. The sea was so churned up by the swiftly-moving ships and the exploding shells that it looked like a lake of foam.

Suddenly a seaplane was observed from the northward. Whatever its message was, the Germans turned, and went full-speed east and north, with British destroyers hanging on their heels, worrying them.

MORE MERCHANTMEN SUNK.

LONDON, April 27th.

The Norwegian steamer *Strommen* has been sunk. The crew were landed.

The Dutch steamers *Dubbe* and *Mamphoren* have been damaged. The Norwegian barque *Carmania* was sunk on the 25th inst. by a German submarine off the west coast of Ireland. The Captain and nine of the crew landed in a boat.

A Dutch tug and a Norwegian barque have been sunk.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SUNK.

LONDON, April 27th.

The Admiralty says it is announced by German wireless that the British submarine *U-28* has been sunk in the North Sea. Two of the crew were saved.

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HEAVY AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

ROME, April 27th.

A communiqué says:—A strong enemy attack on the trenches in Carro which the Italians occupied on the 24th, was repulsed with the heaviest losses.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AUSTRIAN INDIGNITY TO RUMANIA.

MILITARY ATTACHE ARRESTED.

BUKHAREST, April 27th.

The Austrians at Brassow arrested the Rumanian Military Attaché at Berlin and seized the documents he was conveying to Bukharest. He was eventually released, but the documents were retained, and were only returned when Rumania sent a Note to Austria.

DOUBLE TAXATION OF TEA.

LONDON, April 27th.

In the House of Commons Sir J. D. Rees raised the question of the double taxation of tea exported from Travancore. Mr. Chamberlain—I have no information, but I will enquire.

THE IRISH INCIDENTS.

GERMAN CREW SINK VESSEL.

CORDON OF TROOPS SURROUND DUBLIN.

LONDON, April 27th.

Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, said there were two German officers who landed with Sir Roger Casement. Meanwhile the German vessel was stopped by one of our warships, and ordered to follow her to Queenstown. The vessel followed a certain distance, then, hoisting the German flag, sank herself. Owing to the rough weather a prize crew could not be put aboard the German vessel, whose entire crew were saved. There were no traces on the seaboard of preparations for the distribution of the material with which the vessel was presumably laden. The only specific warning received by the Government came from an external source on the day of the outbreak. While it is believed that the outbreak is destined to ignominious failure, the Government were not disposed to minimise it. A complete cordon of troops now surrounded the centres of the town on the north side of the river. The casualties were as follows:—Fifteen persons killed and 21 wounded; two Loyal Volunteers killed and six wounded; two policemen killed. All information justified the statement that the situation is well in hand.

CASEMENT A PRISONER AT THE TOWER.

LONDON, April 27th.

The *Daily Mail* says that Sir Roger Casement is now a prisoner at the Tower.

A report was circulated from Copenhagen on the 14th inst. that Casement had been arrested in Germany, whereas he on that date boarded a German submarine at Kiel and left in company with a harmless-looking tramp, flying the Dutch flag, manned by 20 picked German Naval men. She carried 20,000 rifles, machine-guns, and ammunition hidden beneath goods which the manifest declared to be the sole cargo.

SERIOUS FEATURES.

LONDON, April 27th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that the Irish situation still has serious features and there were indications that the movement would spread, especially in the west. Martial law had been proclaimed throughout Ireland, and General Maxwell was leaving that night with plenary powers. Mr. Asquith said that the Government, after careful investigation, were satisfied that the force despatched to Ireland was adequate to deal with the situation. The Government were doing their utmost to restore order and stamp out the rebellion, and fully recognised, and intended to discharge, their obligation, and were making searching investigation into the causes and the responsibility.

Sir Edward Carson and Mr. John Redmond had made quite clear the true amount of support behind the outbreak. The world knew that the movement had no sympathy in responsible quarters in Ireland or anywhere in the Empire.

MR. REDMOND'S DETESTATION AND HORROR.

LONDON, April 27th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson supported Mr. Asquith, and said that he would gladly join with Mr. Redmond in everything which can be done to denounce and put down these rebels now and for evermore. (Cheers.)

Mr. Redmond, on behalf of the Nationalists and the overwhelming majority of the people of Ireland, expressed detestation and horror at the proceedings of the rebels. (Cheers.)

AUSTRALIAN IRISHMEN'S ABHORRENCE.

MELBOURNE, April 27th.

The United Irish League has cabled Mr. Redmond:—"Irishmen in Victoria view with abhorrence the meaningless rebellion in Dublin."

MORE GROUPS CALLED UP.

LONDON, April 27th.

A Proclamation calls up the Groups to 41.

THE MILITARY BILL.

RETENTION OF TIME-EXPIRED MEN.

LONDON, April 27th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long introduced the Military Service Bill, carrying out the Government's recruiting policy, yesterday. He admitted that it was distasteful to ask time-expired men to re-enlist in the Army, but he said they would get special consideration in the way of promotion and bounties. He said that youths of 18 would get a month of grace before being called up. A new Home Defence Training Reserve had been created, to enable men still to earn their living till they were immediately required. The Army Council considered power to transfer Territorials to other units essential.

CRITICISMS FROM EVERY QUARTER.

Nearly every quarter of the House strongly criticised the Bill, particularly the extension of service of time-expired men. Members urged the Government to drop such minor proposals, and proceed with the general scheme.

Mr. Ellis Griffith advised that the Bill be withdrawn and general compulsion introduced.

Mr. Asquith replied that he could not give a decision on the spur of the moment.

Sir Edward Carson forcibly criticised the Bill in the House of Commons, characterising its provisions as unfair compulsion. He considered the position of time-expired men as intolerable. (Cheers.)

He demanded that the Government introduce a General Compulsion Bill, otherwise they would not receive much support from him and his supporters. (Cheers.)

Yielding to numerous objections concerning details, Mr. Asquith has postponed the introduction of the Military Service Bill. Meanwhile he will consult his colleagues and will announce the decision on Tuesday.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 27th.

The death has occurred of Brigadier-General Richard Enfield.

GERMAN RETICENCE ABOUT VERDUN.

THE OBJECT OF THE OFFENSIVE.

German papers display reticence about the Verdun operations. Most journals abstain from comment. Major Morant was reduced to a discourse on the classical literature of fortress warfare, and the *Cologne Gazette* merely re-wrote the official communiqué.

The false German reports about the capture of Vaux caused much confusion. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* devoted a column to the "new and thundering blow" which had deprived the French of the bulwark next stronger to Douaumont, in a later edition taunted the French with concealing the truth, then admitted the German mistake, and finally was writing about the excellence of the situation "even without Vaux."

The most interesting German utterance is in an article by General von Blum, dated March 9th, and published in Munich. It gives the following theory of German intention:—

While, until recently, doubts were expressed here and there whether the German attack at Verdun was based upon the intention of seeking a great decision at that point, the events of the last few days leave no room for such doubt. Obviously our aim consists not only in the conquest of this very important place of arms, but also in the defeat of the considerable forces, the further strengthening of which can be expected with certainty. During this spring the great English Army raised by Lord Kitchener was to reach at last a climax of efficiency, and in Russia a new force of several millions was to be ready to resume the offensive. Then our enemies thought of a scheme which was to be definitely fixed in consultation at the end of March—a scheme to fall upon us with united forces from East and West and to crush us. With really childish simplicity they seem to have assumed that the German command would not disturb their activities, but would suffer helplessly the destructive blow which was contemplated. They miscalculated, and no doubt were deceived by the fiction that our forces are weary of war and that our resources are exhausted. By now they will have learned with horror that the German troops are still inspired by the same heroic joy in the offensive as at the beginning of the war, and that their numbers have not decreased but increased.

WHEN WILL THE WAR END?

Once more, when will the war end? Some of our own soldiers, ever the optimists, write home that it will collapse in two months' time, for the Kaiser is putting up his last kick at Verdun, and, achieving nothing but colossal losses of men. These are alleged to be the *élite* of the German corps in the field, given to neutrals by the German Government, but the prisoners taken in considerable numbers are weary and undrained in the extreme. They had to be dragged to face the sea of French artillery fire, and they still look scared to death. Meanwhile the German mark is falling steadily on the exchange, and the German people are suffering from the shortage of food-stuff, is now very real, indeed, and clothing, also, is very insufficient.

THE BALKANS.

There will be a big Balkan offensive before long. I am assured by a military friend. "It will most likely drive a wedge," he continued, "between the Austro-Germans and their Balkan Allies. Already the Paris papers are reporting that the first of the reconstituted Serbian contingents is being transported at Corfu for conveyance to the Salonika neighbourhood, and the Serbian General Staff, with its new chief, General Gavrilovic, in close consultation with General Sarrail, in whom the Balkans will be vested. It will be recalled that it was General Gavrilovic's heroic stand at the Katchanik Pass against the main Bulgarian Army that enabled the main Serbian armies to make good their escape into Albania. For obvious reasons the strength of the Franco-British troops in the Eastern Mediterranean cannot be given even approximately, but the figure, were it known, would probably astound most people in this country, and coupled with the remarkable progress of the Russian Army in Armenia, of the best possible augury for the early crushing of Bulgaria as well as Turkish resistance at a time when Germany is expending her last able-bodied reserves in the desperate offensives round Verdun, and will be unable to render her Balkan Allies any adequate assistance.

A SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

A prominent manufacturer tells me he has made a list of those of his suppliers of raw material, and accessory parts who have been high-handed with him in the matter of deliveries and prices. He has had to acquiesce in considerable reduction now, but when peace-time prices are restored, he swears he will sever business relations with them and will take full advantage of the competitive conditions, without regard to their long business connections with him.

This complaint is typical of many, for some suppliers have been short-sighted in their eagerness to extract the uttermost farthing. That the matter of deliveries is largely out of their control, owing to the shortage of labour and transport, is generally admitted, but they have clung too

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 15th.

THE CHURCHILL SENSATION.

Even so confident a man as Colonel Winston Churchill may well be supposed to be musing to-day on "things better left unsaid." Vaulting ambition would appear to have overtaken him. After being at the front a few months he suddenly reappears in London and takes upon himself to advocate a change of First Sea Lord. To make it dramatically Churchillian, he nominates his former opponent, Lord Fisher. Ever since, we have been guessing what it means. Here is the comment of an excellent observer. He confesses that it is a hypothesis, but he confesses himself to be indulged in hypotheses.

"When Mr. Churchill went to France, at a time when he was under a cloud (owing both to the miscarriage of the Dardanelles plan, which he had initiated, and his split with Lord Fisher at the Admiralty), his valedictory to the House before he left to join his regiment was Churchillian in its dramatic pose. He pointed to Sir Edward Carson as the man to whom his admirers might transfer their allegiance."

"But I don't think Mr. Churchill then meant to hide his political talents in the trenches. Carson, in his absence, was to lead the frontal attack on the Government, which was to be subjected to the disintegrating process from within at the hands of other friends, and when the Asquith Administration, sapped and assailed, finally fell, Mr. Churchill would return to take his place in the reconstructed Cabinet alongside his companions."

"But the Cabinet weathered the storm. Thanks to the unceasing astuteness of Mr. Asquith, and Sir Edward Carson fell ill, and the Radical stalwarts—Dale, Markham, Booth & Co.—were blanketed by Sir Frederick Cavendish's assumption of the leadership of their 'group.' I suspect in Mr. Asquith's interest—an event not lacking in humour—and, as Mr. Churchill viewed events from afar, he was not satisfied, and came back at what he deemed was a fitting moment, expecting to be hailed by Mr. Asquith's critics as their natural leader. But his high explosives did not explode, and then Mr. Balfour spiked his guns."

How Mr. Balfour spiked his guns will long remain in the memory of Parliamentarians. Mr. Balfour, like no equal in the House for generally spoken, but singularly cutting irony, and Mr. Churchill had the full torrent of it. It was as destructive as the German big guns at Liege. Churchill has not mastered his nervous system. He fidgeted uneasily, crossed and recrossed his legs, and exhibited numerous signs of perturbation. His reply was singularly feeble. The honours all rested with Mr. Balfour, and the little Cecil-Churchill duel (Mr. Balfour is, of course, a Cecil) recalled to the minds of the older Parliamentarians the flashing onslaught by Gladstone on Mr. Churchill's father, as assured Mr. Balfour that he knew nothing of the coming speech of Mr. Churchill, not had any interest in the sandwichman parade through Whitehall calling on the Government to bring him back to the Admiralty. The general opinion is well expressed by the speeches of Lord Bessford and Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux: that the intervention of Mr. Churchill was mischievous, and the country wishes him all success in France and hopes he will stay there."

Some objection has been taken to the creation of another Ministry and the appointment of another Minister, but I would point out that there are at least three absolute sinecures in the Government—the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord President of the Council, and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Why could not the duties of Lord Privy Seal and Lord President of the Council be combined, and the vacancy thus created be used for the Ministry of Aviation, which is the question?

"Finally," said Lord Montagu, "I wish to express my warning that we are only at the beginning of the struggle between nations for the supremacy of the air, and that there should be no doubt in the minds of anyone who has thought out the subject that we must be prepared in the next generation to defend ourselves in the air with an energy equal, or I hope superior, to other nations, if we are to maintain our independence and freedom."

At the present moment I do not think it would be advisable to take away from Mr. John Jellicoe and General Haig the absolute control over the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service; but I suggest that to the Sea Lords should be added another member to represent naval aviation on the Board of Admiralty. I believe also that the General Staff at the War Office should include Sir David Henderson or some other representative of the Royal Flying Corps, and in addition there should be appointed an advisory committee of scientific men to assist the military and naval experts in that particular branch of the problem.

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FOUL BREATH.

WOMEN'S GREATEST MISFORTUNE.

The old saying that "distance lends enchantment" was never more aptly to the point than when applied to those people whose breath is laden with evil smelling odours. Many persons appear most attractive at a distance, but produce a feeling of pity and disgust when close to because of the condition of their breath. For instance, it makes little difference how beautiful a woman may be, or how charming her manner if her breath is foul, her charm is gone and she is at a disadvantage when ever she comes in contact with other people. Foul breath in women arouses in man a feeling of repugnance and a desire to get out of the company of such a woman as quickly as possible, and even women will avoid her. It is therefore important for every woman who values her personal attraction to take such care of herself that this unpleasant and unnecessary complaint is avoided or corrected. Men, women and children who are troubled with this complaint will drive their friends away more rapidly than any other affliction. People do not realise their breaths are bad because they are like those who are constantly employed among paints and varnishes—they get used to what is to others a most offensive smell. In nearly all cases this condition is due to Constipation and a disordered Stomach, and a coated Tongue, slight Headache, and feverishness are the sure signs that the digestive organs are retaining quantities of impurities from which the system should be free, thereby causing the breath to become charged with the foul odour. In Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills there will be found a searching, cleansing remedy which will drive the masses of decaying corruption—that poison the Blood and contaminate the breath—from the system through the regular channels. They get at the cause as no other remedy does. They get at the foundation of the complaint. They give you clean bowels, a healthy stomach, a lively liver, and blood that is rich and red. They are safe, sure and reliable remedy, and will prevent many of the complaints so common if taken once, or twice a week to keep the system in a healthy condition. They are purely vegetable, and their action is not accompanied by any nauseous or griping sensation, but is mild and gentle.

For all complaints arising from imperfect Digestion and Impure Blood these Pills are unexcelled. They are a Perfect Blood Purifier a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Boils and Blisters and for Female Ailments.

FOR SALE BY WATKINS, LTD., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS, AND CHEMISTS AND STORES GENERALLY, AT 60 CENTS PER BOTTLE, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., LTD., SOLE PROPRIETORS, 21, BARRINGTON AVENUE, LONDON, ENGLAND. THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIP.

**DR. MORSE'S
INDIAN ROOT
PILLS**
FOR THE LIVER

HOW CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS MAY WIN A HERO'S CROWN.

ERECTING BARBED WIRE BETWEEN THE TRENCHES.

INCIDENTS AT THE TRIBUNALS.

The Liverpool Advisory Committee in several cases in which the claimant had been guilty of the most flagrant misrepresentations, advised the military representative to place the information before the civil authorities with a view to the institution of prosecutions.

"I think you have told us the truth," said the mayor at the Liverpool Tribunal in granting conditional exemption to a young man. "You are one of the first who has done so to-day."

Under the Military Service Act anyone making false statements before a tribunal is liable to six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour.

Meior Rothschild at the City Tribunal announced that in view of the exemption claimed by Jews of the name of Cohen on the ground that it was not lawful to look on blood he had received the following from the Chief Rabbi's secretary:

"When the safety of the country is at stake no exemption from military service can be justly claimed by any person on the ground that he is a Cohen."

Cohanim are the reputed descendants of the priestly caste in ancient Israel subject to certain privileges and disabilities.

A member of the Market Bosworth (Leicestershire) Tribunal objected to the waste of time in hearing the twaddle of conscientious objectors trying to humbug them.

Sir Joseph Walton suggested in the House of Commons that conscientious objectors should be given an opportunity of volunteering to fix barbed wire between the trenches, in which work they would be saving instead of taking human life.

Mr. Tennant said conscientious objectors would be appointed to non-combatant corps. "Members of this corps will be organised in units to relieve combatant soldiers for service at the front," he said.

"These men as a class are not, I venture to think, wanting in physical courage, and the opportunity of performing tasks requiring that quality of winning a hero's crown will not be denied to them."

Mr. Snowden asked whether the promise that the death penalty would not be applicable to the voluntarily attested men who failed to obey an order calling them up would extend to those who refused to submit to the Military Service Act.

Mr. Tennant replied that the assurance was limited to the conscientious objector. Once a man was deemed to be enlisted under the Act he must be subject to the Army Act in the same way as any other soldier.

There were lively scenes at the Battersea Town Hall when the local tribunal dealt with a number of conscientious objectors who sought total exemption on conscientious grounds.

Mr. Clifford Allen, the chairman of the No-Conscription Fellowship, led the van. Mr. Allen appealed on the ground that war was murder and that he was a Socialist. It was absolutely impossible now, he said, to do anything in this country which would not assist directly or indirectly in the war. The only alternative was to leave the country—and the Government would not allow that. So, therefore, he had to stay.

"Your conscience is more important than the welfare of your country?" asked a member of the tribunal. Mr. Allen nodded—and the tribunal disallowed his appeal. A tumultuous outbreak burst from the gallery, where Mr. Allen's supporters were assembled in force. He was wildly cheered; the tribunal was hissed and boo'd and assailed with shouts and screams of "Cowards—cowards!" Shripping voices of women added to the clamour, and it was some time before order was restored.

Finally, to the accompaniment of more cheers, Mr. Allen was carried off by his brethren.

There were disturbances when a Mr. Evans applied for total exemption for his son, a science student, both as a combatant and a non-combatant. Mr. Evans made references to certain members of the tribunal. "Treat the tribunal with more respect!" warned the chairman, "or I'll have you turned out."

When did you first become aware that you had a conscientious objection?" asked a member. "Ever since I was eight years old," replied the young man—and that was ten years ago. "Then you were a very clever boy to form a judgment upon the mysteries of life and death."

"So I am still," replied the young man with a pale smile. He said that he even objected to serve in the Non-Combatant Corps.

"Ah! a great many people have an objection to join the Non-Combatant Corps!" said the military representative.

Mr. Evans swung round and glared at the speaker. "I'll have a shorthand note taken of that," he shouted, and dashed his papers upon the table, furiously. Then he started to make a speech.

"Call the attendants and have him turned out!" cried the chairman. The attendants hurried in to obey the command. Mr. Evans prang up and dealt a blow upon the nearest inanimate object. Then he "went quietly."

The hearing of the appeal of Mr. A. Gardner, a member of the British Socialist Party at Huddersfield, was prefaced by much disturbance. He is twenty-six, and objected on economic, moral and humanitarian grounds to war service.

The Mayor: You don't mind living here behind the shelter of the brave men at the front—I am prepared to leave the country at my own expense if you will allow me.

The Military Representative: We should be glad to get rid of you, sir.

The Mayor: Which country would you like to go to?—It is immaterial to me.

The Mayor: I am sorry, a right not be any worse off there than here.

Applicant was exempted for four months.

Frederick J. T. Hall appealed at the London appeal tribunal against a decision which made him a non-combatant. Applicant stated that he conducted the mission of which his sister was secretary. He complained of the heckling of members of the local body.

The tribunal dismissed the appeal and reversed the decision of the local tribunal—applicant must serve as a combatant.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

TARGET PRACTICE IN THE SNOW.

[BY COUNT ALEXIS TOLSTOY.]

The Senior Naval Officer met us at N—, and took us home to his cottage, which stands in a garden full of snowdrops. In the morning our captain, armed with huge leather gauntlets, muffled up in a heavy scarf, offered me a seat beside him in his motor-car. We went ahead of the others along a frost-bound causeway skirting the coast, towards a cove where we could see the dark hull of a destroyer, whose captain was pacing the shore awaiting our arrival.

I used to think that such sailors lived only in the pages of a novel. The peak of his cap slightly raised, he stood facing the keen wind in a light jacket, an extremely ordinarily handsome figure with eyes the colour of sea water, his sunburnt shaven face breathing good nature and energy. In two years he had been absent on leave for only one day. Answering the question "How did he bear the hardships of sea service complicated by constant hunts after German submarines?" he smilingly remarked that it was all easy enough if you took things cheerfully.

The others having arrived, we were invited to go on board the destroyer. Her white painted hull and sea-washers. The engine started, we cast off our moorings, and the destroyer, leaving her berth, turned her head towards the wind and waves. Nabokoff, Choukovsky, and I hauled ourselves up on the bridge. Throughout the ensuing run we were drenched by the flying spindrift. Gazing aft, I saw the narrow snaky body of the destroyer settling lower in the waves as we speeded up. The crew on deck were being freely doused. We were flying through the water faster than some express-trains travel on land.

TRIALS OF THE DEEP.

Suddenly she buried her nose and an icy wave swept towards the bridge. The captain ducked behind the black canvas screen and remained dry; the man at the wheel did not move. We were trying to get the salt water out of our mouths. Choukovsky suffered most. His fur headgear resembled the proverbial drowned cat. He tried to turn the matter off with a smile, but went below, and as he was descending the gangway a second wave pinned him to the smoke-stack. Nabokoff turned green and began to show the whites of his eyes, and meanwhile down below in the ward room Nemirovich, I remember was upbraiding the sea in unmeasured terms, and criticizing all destroyers. There was a roll as well as a pitch in her movements.

On our left we opened up some wild-looking rocks, grey and foam. The clouds descended almost to the sea and wet snow began to fall. Ahead we sighted some mine-layers. The captain gave an order, and above us the searchlight began to speak while from the leading ship a stream of dots and dashes twinkled in response. We passed between the minelayers. Further we sighted some small steamers which proved to be the guardians protecting the roadstead. Through an opening in this defence we entered the quiet waters of a bay sheltering a multitude of auxiliary ships supplying the squadron. Here were huge transport, hospital ships, painted white—a whole marine city. Further, stood lines of destroyers with their escorting and leading ships.

Porting our helm we turned a headland, whence through the driving snow I discerned a wind-swept expanse of water—over which loomed a great cloud of smoke. Gradually we approached within sight of the huge, grey profiles of super-broad-noughts. There were many—more than I could count—and dense masses of smoke were issuing from each of them. Signalling to the guardians protecting the roadstead, we entered the bay, and above us followed by thunderous reports, and the length stretched their noses far out of their tarrets. Three flags denoting some signal were broken out at her masthead, and we, increasing our speed, hurried after two light cruisers. Their masts were bending, their bows were swept by the sea. Suddenly, blinding flashes burst from their sides followed by thunderous reports, and above the noise of the wind and the waves, I could hear the hurle of shells through the air. Far away at the foot of the target, arose huge columns of foam. Again the shots rang out, and the water spouted. Only once did the projectiles fly too high.

The cruisers stopped firing. Cutting across our bows swept four destroyers. We turned smartly and overhauled them, keeping them abreast of us and all five vessels making full speed. The waves were now flashing over the bridge, and the falling snow blinded my eyes. But our very deep speeded the vessel. The four destroyers, curtained in black smoke, were going to attack and each one at top speed turned and shot her torpedoes. Four silvery paths showed their course as they sped towards the mark.

Slowly returning, our destroyer came alongside the Iron Duke, proudly flying the flag of the Commander-in-Chief. On her immense snow-white quarter-deck stood admirals—and captains in the handsome naval uniform of dark-blue and gold. The junior officers looked the embodiment of alertness. We were met by a small man with a clean-shaven, athletic face and closely curled lips. Cordially and quietly he took stock of us, and his sharp black eyes, as we headed by Nemirovich Danchenko, walked along the quarter-deck. And it seemed to us incredibly that this man of slight stature who had just said a few pleasant words, who seemed so simple and modest, could be the most mighty man in the world, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet. He himself showed us over the ship, asking each of us about Russia, and then took us into a roomy, well-fitted saloon where a bright fire blazed in the hearth and fresh flowers graced the tables, and asked each of us to sign his book. Himself he willingly put his signature into a notebook purchased by Choukovsky—a modest signature, "John Jellicoe."

When a young man, a framework-knitter, who had married after he was attested put in his wedding certificate to the Mansfield Tribunal, the mayor (Mr. T. Smith) announced that he was not going to deal with any married group, and if the tribunal wished he would leave the chair. "My attitude is that until the country does some real and proper thing to the married men I shall not deal with them." I say this with all loyalty to my country.

Mr. J. Marriott: That also is my opinion. The case and a number of others were adjourned for a fortnight to a special sitting.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 20th at 11.55 a.m.—Pressure has increased considerably over Japan, which is now covered by an anti-cyclone. It has decreased moderately along the north-east coast of China, and is nearly stationary in southern districts.

Fog may be expected along the east coast of China.

Hongkong rain-fall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Distances: Forecast: E. wind, moderate; generally cloudy, fog in morning.

Hongkong and Neighbourhood: N.E. or variable winds, moderate.

South-east of China between the name as Hongkong and Lanchow: No. 3

South coast of China between the name as Hongkong and Hainan: No. 1.

Unclaimed Telegrams.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address: FROM: Robert Black, str. Hatching Amoy

Hongkong Hank ... Shanghai

Capt. Sammo, steamer Oyo Kobe

Kelly, Hongkong Hotel ... Yokohama

Uno, Steved. Anki Passenger ... Shanghai

Heating Sigs, Trugallo ... Peking

Tonghong ... Amoy

Wing Hong Cheong ... Shanghai

Kuohoe ... Amoy

Little, Kremlin ... Kobe

Onyongchinnol, Chungwan ... Shanghai

Queen's Road ... Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address: FROM: Ronneton, Hong ong Hotel (2) Saigon

Chuen, 38, Wobing St. W. Bangkok

Fro, Hlered, Hongkong

Hopli ... Manila

Goshinglas, s/o Teochew, ... Singapore

Hooki ... Kina

Hongkong ... Vancouver

Keechong ... San Francisco

Kurami, a Tokyo Hotel ... Sanyaya

Moore Bennett ... Macao

Kwongyuenhong, 88 Des ... Saigon

Vaux Road ... Ha oi

Sayer, T. Long H tel ... Mo.aramen

Soukewoo ... Fochow

Tonglyobong, Comaught Rd. Malacca

Voonoo, Katsuna-d ... Aarachi

Wiroom ... Aarachi

THE BURGLAR'S CHANCE!

Not so long ago a gentleman, in prosecuting a burglar, told the magistrate that he was the most unfortunate person in the world in the way he had had his house broken into. "This is the third time within 18 months," he stated, "that I have been unlucky enough to have a burglar in my house."

The magistrate looked sympathetic, but asked the police the reason why burglars flocked to the house like moths to a candle. A detective quickly explained that it was not the least bit surprising. "The fact is," he declared, "we are always warning him against leaving his windows open and his front door unlatched."

You see what seemed sheer bad luck was wholly the fault of the gentleman who complained. Can't the same thing be said of many sufferers from indigestion? They persist in neglecting the warnings Nature gives them. By inattention to the most ordinary safeguards they allow this complaint to get them into its grip. Then they whine about their hard luck.

Of course you can't help but feel sorry for the victims of indigestion. They rise in the morning tired, and are dull and heavy throughout the day. Their tongues are coated. Food neither tempts the appetite, nor has relish when it is eaten. Most meals are succeeded by the distress of stomach or bowel pains. Frequently sickness follows. There may be the discomfort of flatulence, acidity, or heartburn.

Those are a few of the symptoms when stomach, liver and bowels are allowed to get, and continue, out of order. Be sure of this, every day they are neglected only makes the trouble more serious. Why not keep a tight hand on this burglar of your health by taking Mother Seigel's Syrup? Nearly half a century's success has made its merit as a digestive remedy a household word.

This letter from Mr. G. Petzer, 16, De Beer's Road, East London, Cape Province, on September 2nd, 1914, is a wonderfully fine illustration of the lesson we wish to enforce. He leaves nothing to chance. He has proved the efficacy of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and now always keeps it handy.

"During the past 15 years," he writes, "my digestive system generally has been in a healthy and active condition promoted by a periodical use of Mother Seigel's Syrup. Previous to this I was for some years a great and almost constant sufferer from indigestion and its attendant ills, the bouts sometimes lasting for weeks together. The pain and misery I experienced can better be imagined than described, but the worst symptoms were loss of appetite, failure to digest what little food I did eat, pains in the chest and stomach, and the accumulation of noxious winds."

"Naturally, I tried many and various treatments, but as each one proved a failure, I had become so weak and depressed that I was scarcely able to follow my occupation. Luckily, I was induced to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, and the first bottle proved so successful in affording me relief I needed no judgment to continue. Four bottles not only effected a cure, but had renewed my strength and energy to such an extent that I felt quite rejuvenated."

45



**NAPIER
JOHNSTONE'S**

'SQUARE BOTTLE'

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF

IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[39]

BEER!

ASAHI!

SAPPORO!

UNPAIABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

ICE HOUSE STREET. TEL. 230-155.

109

MARTIN'S

APOL STEEL

PILLS

MARTIN'S

APOL STEEL

PILLS

140

BEEHIVES

la-rola

YOUR SKIN AND

COMPLEXION

can be kept in a Perfect Condition all

the year round by a regular use of

Beethoven's La-rola. It is a truly

renowned skin medicine, and is

5 sh and 6 sh bottles at all

of all High-class Chemists and Stores.

Manufactured by

M. B. BETHAM & SON,

CHICHESTER,

ENGLAND.

3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION

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SAVARESS'S

SANTAL

CAPSULES

Most Certain Cure

Physicians recommend them

Official Compound

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**CARE FOR
YOUR HAIR**

With

CUTICURA

SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment.

They cleanse the scalp, re-

move dandruff, arrest falling

hair and promote hair health.

Samples Free by Post

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING
FROM HONGKONG Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON ... "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... On 6th June.
LONDON & SWANSEA ... "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... On 22nd June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

ON TO RIES & CO., CANTON.

GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong 11th April, 1916.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

WUHU ... "FOOCHOW" ... On 29th Apr. 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI ... "HUIHOW" ... On 20th Apr. 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "CHENAN" ... On 20th Apr. 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "ANHUI" ... On 2nd May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ORBU and LOLO ... "TAMING" ... On 2nd May, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER TWICE WEEKLY.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidsides; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUOHOW," "TINGHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "HINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light, and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo en route. Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Whampoa.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 29th April, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

CAPTAIN

LEAVING

"HAYAN" ... Capt. J. B. Thomson ... TUESDAY, 2nd May, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 9th May, at 2 P.M.

For SWATOW.

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... THURSDAY, 4th May, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1916.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

AGENTS

Hongkong, 1st April, 1916.

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	Friday	Str. from Colombo	1916	1916
NAMUR	May 5	Through Steamer	June 5	June 12
NANKIN	May 18	KARMA	June 19	June 26
NOVARA	May 2	MOREA	July 2	July 10
NAGOYA	May 16	MEYER	July 17	July 24
MAITA	June 30	MEDINA	Aug. 31	Aug. 7
SOMER	July 14	Through Steamer	Aug. 14	Aug. 21
NANKIN	July 28	MALWA	Aug. 28	Sept. 4

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

NOVARA ... SATURDAY, 6th May.
MALTA ... SATURDAY, 20th May.
NAGOYA ... SATURDAY, 3rd June.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	about	about
NYANZA	July 5	July 11	Aug. 9	Aug. 18
NOVARA	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
R. V. D. PARK,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MADAGASCAR, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENNESSEE	HIRANO MARU	16,000	SUNDAY, 7th May, at Noon.
	KAGA MARU	12,300	THURSDAY, 18th May, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU	12,200	TUESDAY, 16th May, at 4 P.M.
	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGALANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE	SAKI MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 16th May, at 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 13th June, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG, and RANGOON	COLOMBO MARU	8,000	SATURDAY, 29th April.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, and COLOMBO	KIRIN MARU	8,000	MONDAY, 8th May.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU	10,000	SATURDAY, 12th May.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, and KOBE	YETOROFU MARU	8,500	SATURDAY, 13th May.
NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	13,500	SATURDAY, 13th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU	16,000	FRIDAY, 6th May, at 10 A.M.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To London 2nd Single .. 430.
Return .. 975.	Return .. 600.
To London, via New York, Montreal	
1st Single .. 287.50.	1st Single .. 230.
1st Return .. 565.00.	1st Return .. 460.
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle	
1st Single .. 240.	1st Single .. 241.
1st Return .. 478.	1st Return .. 478.15.
To Yokohama, 1st Return .. 155.	To Kobe, 1st Return .. 125.
2nd .. 80.	2nd .. 65.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, Tour No. 1 £112.8. Tour No. 2 £111.17.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUNIMOTO, MANAGER.

Telephones Nos 292 and 1291.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer Tons and Speed Leave Hongkong.

TENYO MARU 22,000—21 knots ... SAT., 6th May.
SEIYO MARU ... 14,000—14 knots ... THURS., 11th May.
NIPPON MARU ... 11,000—10 knots ... TUESDAY, 16th May.
SHIYO MARU 23,000—21 knots ... WED., 31st May.

Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Proceeding to Mexico South America Ports—Omitting Shanghai.
Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.
Manila at 10.30 P.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £129.
NEW YORK £60. ... £96.10.
SAN FRANCISCO £45. ... £69.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS.
MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND-THE-WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Pacific Railway.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALEA, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

THROUGH or TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

SEIYO MARU ... 14,000—14 knots ... THURSDAY, 11th May.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
K. DOI, AGING AGENT,
King's Building, 213.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

TO SAIL

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA, ... ANDRE LEBON ... On or about 17th May.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES via SAIGON ... PORTHOS ... On or about 22nd May.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

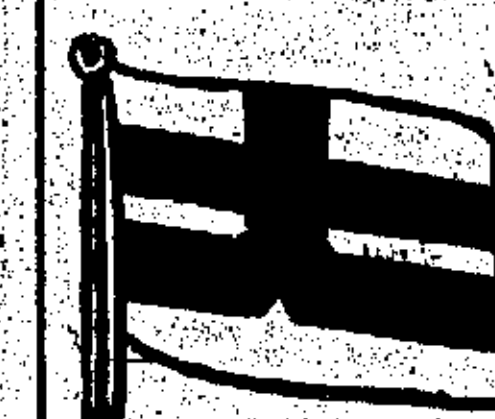
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 746.

**O. S. K.****OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 29th Apr., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... MONDAY, 8th May, at 3 P.M.

† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Moji.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

"INDO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 2nd May, at 7 A.M.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO,

VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KALJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 30th Apr., at Noon.
"BOSHI MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at 9 A.M.

† Proceeding to Tamsui and Keelung.

* Proceeding to Anping and Takao.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 246 and 1280.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	8th May	On 29th Apr., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	10th June	On 2nd June, 11 A.M.
EMPIRE		On 1st July, 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

REIB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

